Installed and Utilised Refinery Capacity in the Country

4072. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the installed and utilised refinery capacity in our country;

(b) what is the quantum of petroleum products that country imports to meet the shortfall in our requirement and at what cost;

(c) what is the required refinery capacity to match our growing demands and when it will be achieved and at what cost in terms of financial outlay;

(d) whether foreign and Indian private sector are coming in refinery sector: and

(e) if so, what is the prospect by the end of the Eighth Plan/actual materialisation to this day and other relevant details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) The installed refining capacity during 1992-93 was 51.85 MMTPA and the utilised capacity was 53.45 MMTPA.

(b) The quantity of petroleum products imported during 1992-93 is about 11.28 MMT for a value of Rs. 6360 crores.

(c) to (e) The demand of Petroleum Products is expected to be about 102 million tonnes by the year 2001. New refinery projects and expansion of refining capacity of some of the existing refineries have been planned to meet this requirement. These new refineries are being set up in the private, joint and public sectors. In some of the refineries foreign investors are also participating as equity shareholders. The refining capacity after these new refineries and also the enhanced refining capacity of some of the existing refineries will be sufficient to meet the country's requirement by 2001 AD.

Cut down in crude production

4073. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI G. G. SWELL:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deliberate policy is adopted to cut down crude production and therefore crude production has dropped from peak level of 34 MMT to 24 MMT;

(b) if so, what is the reason for adopting such a policy;

(c) what is the quantum of crude Government would import in current year, at what price, and total financial outlay and the source from which this expenditure would be met;

(d) what are the new sources and exploration for crude;

(e) whether exploration and exploitation is going to be done through internal resources of O.N.G.C. and assistance by foreign companies; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) what is the estimated crude production as the end of the 8th Plan, financial outlay to obtain the same through local resources and external agencies; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The drop in production is due in part to the closing down of certain wells in the Bombay High field to restore the health of the reservoir.

(c) Government have approved import of 28.9 MMT of crude oil during the year 1993-94, at an estimated cost of about US $ 3.8 billion. IOC will finance the imports from internal resources and borrowings.

(d) Exploratory survey and drilling is being carried on in various sedimentary basins of the country both onland and offshore.

(e) Yes, Sir. Foreign private oil companies will explore and exploit under production sharing contracts.

(f) The estimated crude production at the end of the 8th plan i.e. 1996-97 is about 44.45 MMT. The approved outlay for ONGC & OIL during the Eighth plan period is around Rs. 18,600 crores.

Disinvestment by ONGC

4074. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
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